his time (9 o'clock) was greater than at any other bour of the day. Ferdinand Moyer then sang " Largo al Factotum," from the Barber of Seville.

Both of these songs elicited immense applause from that portion of the andience who were within hearing. and the last was so reptureusly applauded that Mr.

MEYER consented to repeat it. THE REV. E. H. CHAPIN'S SPEECH.

The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN was now introduced and received with a storm of applause. He spoke in the following words:

It is bard for me to speak after the salves of elequence which here to-day have saluted the resurrection of this aggrificent enterprise. You have heard whatever the trong mind can conceive, or the earnest tongue utter upon abject. You have been presented with an Exhibition of the Industry of all notions. I fear, therefore, that I

perform the thankless task of proffering you the cold frag-I say that you have heard about an that can be said relative to this occasion, I would imply that there is a great deal inte-eard to it that cannot be spoken. I presume that the most execution of the day has been a silent sentiment, sweeping the diapasm of every heart, something inexpressi-ble by logic, or rhetoric, or song. It is a sentiment that blends the feelings of grandeur, and beauty, and jubilant tope. So far as it is possible to define it by a single term, it may be considered as a verofund sense of the symbolic day. generalizations are apt to prove very crude and inexact when we transfer them from the objects of natural science to the field of human agency. But is sufficiently correct for my present purpose to say, that the history of mankind appears to be characterized by the unfolding of three great cochs, and the realization of three great cochs, and the realization of three great iceds. In the first place, teere is an epoch of comparative quietude. The early, Oriental age—the anique age in general: lying on the verge of history, a vast, simprous tract, préparing the seeds of events. Comparative quietude, I say—for there has been no period without movement. Movement is the immost principle of the universe. There is motion in all things. In the mound and the star—in the mountain that stands like eternity—in this fresh spring-life now budding on the robe of nature, as she goes forth to full \(\text{he cystal palace with the contributions of Providence and the productions of the year. But, surely, there is a unity of costume, a monotony of action, that sufficiently distinguishes "the period to which I refer. In lymphatic polity is in vivid contrast to our sanguine and electric temperament—our locomotive life. For this its that characterizes the second great coach of history—the period in which we are placed. It is an epoch fall of epochs. It is remarkable for its rapid vibrations; for its succession of vast changes. To go back no further than the Fifteenth Century, when a throng of great cas, preving that "fifty years of Europe" and America are "better than a cycle of Cathay!" That was a great crawhen truth found in the printing-press the gift of (ongues and roused the stagnant souls of men with vollies of thought. That was a great era when Columbus to the Old Werld unveiled a virgin bridg, the mother of spleniid and localicalable destinies. That was a great era when Bacon shattered Aristode's we's and Agrippa's unirrar, and taught man to explore nature with the lamp of experiment

shattered Aristotle's web and Agrippa's mirror, and taught man to explore nature with the lamp of experiment and the talisman of fact. That was a greet era, integrated by the Declaration of Independence when, in the cadle of battle and the baptism of blood, "a "nation was born in a day." Erast Why every man, every woman, without hinting that she has reached any mysterious and unpronouncable age, every child almost, has passed through them. You also have seen our own New-Yerk grow from a provincial towa to a vast metropolis, heaving in its heart with the pulsations of a world, and wearing its Crystal Palace like a diadean. You also have seen space cancelled by steam, and time beaten by the telegraph, and tissues of identity and nerves of electric sympaths stretched and woven around the globe. spidity of the specific planes of the specifi

and enermous energies run to and fro with an obscient click, while forces that heave veleances, and tear the arteries of the earth, spin the fabrics of an infant's robe, and weave the flowers in a lady's brocade. The seeking and statement of the same is the special characteristic of our period. Its activity is the activity of knowledge. Its new cras burst forth from new facts. But, around us, there are indications of something better than mere intellectual acquisition or material power. Indications of a time when these shall serve human and divine goodness. We see these instincts in movements of love and help. The exaltation of the laborer. That was now prevailing in Europe, I believe will be the last great diplomatic war. There may be other conflicts with nobler is sues involved. In the geology of history there may be a few earthquake-bursts of free-lom, scattering their feadal detritus, laying down a stratum of thrones and piling in crowns for fossils, shifting levels, and making God's world really the people's heritage. But I am not ashamed to say that I believe in "a good time coming." I know that some may have a silly notion shout this good time, and regard it as a sort of philauthrophic jollification—a millenial Fourth-of-July. But in its essential significance I believe in it it is the nincteanth century vernacular for the old prophetic idiom—"they shall beat "their swords into plow-shares and their spears into pran"ing-hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, "neither shall they learn war any more." It is the secular vernacular for the old prophetic idiom—"they shall beat "their swords into plow-shares and their spears into pran"ing-hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, "neither shall they learn war any more." It is the secular version of that Apocotyptic vision of which the Apostle tells us, "I John saw the New-Jernsalem coming down "from God out of heaven." And now for the symbolism. In these works of art we have the representation of the Beautiful—old, yet ever new.

The splendid speech of Mr. CHAPIN closed the exer-

cises of the evening, and gave the mass of people an op-

Visited the Crystal Palace this 4th day of May, 1854.

COURT MARTIAL AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

TRIAL OF MAJOR WYSE.

The Court re-commenced its session at 9 Λ . M. yester-

day, pursuant to its adjournment. The usual preliminary

formula was gone through with, and the proceedings of

Yesterday read, which occupied the time until 10 A. M.,

when the taking of testimony, on the part of the prosecu-

wing duly sworn, asys Q. What hour of the day of the 15th April did Major Wyse turn wer to you the command of the deta-hourst 3

O. How?

A. By a written note.

C. Is that a copy of it? (showing the wilness the copy of a document which we published yesterday evening—the same as that forwarded by Major W yes to the Headquarters of the Army.)

A. Yes.

Q. It is dated at 114 A. M.: won say about 10; which is right.

A. I presume the order is right; it was about that time of the day.

Q. What time did the skip sull.

A. About 2 o'clock from the wharf foot of Warren st., in the City
of New York on the North River.

From Our Own Reporter.

lion, was resumed by the Judge Advocate.

the consisted.

There being no further business before it the meeting adjourned stretche.

[Here follows the efficial signatures of the officers composing the Bortal.]

Q be you know the maximum amount of steam go, on the oughte during the time?

clicf.
A. Yes, I did sign it; the facts stated in it are correct.
Witness retired.

acting the valves are ired, and cannot be required at some the cardio-makes at precent but 4) revolutions, and is endirely sufficient, had I see in the ship on trial trip, I would never heve come to see in her; there been a practical engineer for eighteen years. The Captain of the ship stated that during the last two may four hours, under favoroble circumstances, the ship made but sixty-three ailles. This is less than the previous days. The investing having ma-nually whighed the facts as before them manihususly slopted the

Howing resolution: Resolved, That, from the statement of the Chief Engineer and other tets set forth, the commanding officer savies with the Capcain of this

ald like to correct what I said about the th

vyee-Do you remember whether or not Lieut. Var t he won requested by Major Wese to give you cop

remember; I don't think he did.

or then whed the Court to take a short receas for 10 or 15
albe him to arrange the order or his defense, which apCourt granted. At the end of this period the members
the Court restured Is see sinn.

r from Major Wyse.

in a fit condition to lake the troops to California y epinion, without being first proved by a trial trip—i

-Wes Adjutent C. S. Winder Bring at the

o's TESTIMONY.

Whiness relieved.

Ansiet, Surgeon Robert Murcay, U. S. A., being sworn, testified an the part of the defence as follower: (fur copy) to the same question which was put to the law with; etc.)

A. I did; the facts are true to the best of my knowledge and before.

A. I did: the facts are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

The three witnesses to day examined were discharged by order of
the Contr upon the suggestion of the parties.

Mejor Wyse then requested, as it was now to clock, and he wished
to procure evidence from the City, in the testimony of cirizens whom
he could not keep in attendance on the Court, and therefore must
call as they were needed—that the Court would adjurn over till
to-merrow; the evidence required was to the following points.

First: We purpose to show that the reputation of the steamer
Falcan as a sea-worthy vessel at the time Major Wyse was ordered
to lead his troops on board of her; was had among manifest men, and
such as justly to awake apprehension on the past of Major Wyse,
for the astety of his command, should they so to see in her.

Second: We purpose to show that the should as a second and third
releves to the command should they so to see in her.

Second: We purpose to show that she should as a second and third
releves the three tests of the insurance Companies in New York,
that such was her character as given in all the official surveys male
of her.

that such was nor character as aven used to there. Thirds: We purpose to show by an official curvey of the Falcon first made by the Wardens of the port of New York; that she is badly strained is her timbers, and further, that her construction is such as to cause her to labor and roll heavily at sea, and to eap se her during her pressures to great danger in a hard sterm.

Fourth: We purpose to show that the engine of the Falcon, at the time she sailed, was in such a defective state as inevitably to make it

time she sailed, was in such a defective state as invitably to make it nearly powerless.

Fifth We purpose to show that in the opinion of Engineers and mentical such as the was entirely correct in the opinion that the Falcon should have made a trial arip before proceeding to sea with presempers—as ordinary prindence requires such a trip.

Firth: We purpose to show that the general equipment and condition of the Falcon was not across to afford the others and soldiers proper accommodations on the voyage to Aspinwall.

Ferchi. We purpose to show that the event has proved that the opinion of Major Wyse is regard to this steamer was correct.

Fight: That the military character of Major Wyse is such as to afford strong presumptive evidence against the truth of the second charge. portunity to begin to move limbs which had been fixed in a cramped position for over two hours. Yet not withstanding all this tiresomeness, we venture to say that no great audience ever retired from a great feat with greater satisfaction than did the immense throng who

The Court was here closed, that is to say, went into secret ression) and decided to adjourn to to-morrow at 10 A. M., to receive any proper testimony that Major Wyse may have to less before it. on of the Court having been announced.

Upon this decision of the Court having been announced, Major Wyse stated that Col. Steptoe was in attendance, and would leave this evening on distant service, and he wished him now examined. Liout. Co., Edward S. Septoe, U. S. Army, was sworn, and testifice to follows for the defense.

Liout, Co. Edward S. Steptoe, U. S. Army, was swarn, and testings follows for the definited:
Direct examination — Q. How long have you been acquainted with Major Wayse as an officer of the Army, and what is in character for after-like and gentlemanly conduct?

A. I have been acquainted with Major Wayse as an officer of the army since 1857. His character as an officer and a gentleman I have always externed very high. [The witness reflect].

The Court adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock

We have been enabled to obtain the following letters,

which have been kindly furnished us. They are the official communications which were forwarded by Lieut. Locser, the commanding officer of the troops on board the Falcon, to Col. Cooper, the Adjutant-General of the Army. They are dated from the steamer Falcon:

Sir: For the information of the War Department I have the boars to serward the following report:

A couple of minutes before leaving Fort Columbus with my Company to proceed to the boat, then at New York City, Major Wyse report:

Inquisited his command of the four Companies of the 3d Artillery cancer crucing to California yis Pagama, to myself.

Heging this course may meet with the approval of the War Depart

en 25th April 1531 on 25th April 1531

Mennen is Kester Courty, Kr .- We learn that

THE BROADWAY FIRE.

INVESTIGATION CONCLUDED-SEVENTH DAY. VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The Jury impanneled to inquire into the cause of the recent fire in Broadway, by which eleven firemen and others lost their lives, met at the Astor House at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, but could not proceed to business for nearly an hour, in consequence of the absence of the Coroner.

When the Coroner arrived, he asked the foreman if they had agreed upon their verdict, to which the foreman, Mr. Genin, replied in the affirmative. He then handed up the following verdiet, which he read:

The undersigned, Coroner's Jury, impanueled for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances attending the

Alexander McKay, Andrew Schenck, John A. Korser, Duniel McKay, Mod. Flyon, Wm. J. Diegan, and Beary Christman, John B. O'Donnell, George Reinhard, who lost their lives by injuries received at the fire at No. having fully considered the testimony elicited during the inquest, render the following verdict:

We find that the deceased lost their lives by two distinct casualties: first, the falling of the rear wall of the front building; and, second, the falling of the beams and flooring. The first of these strophes was caused by the improper manner in a the said wall was built, and in

which the girder it research upon was secured; both being in contravention of the fire laws existing at the time when the The second catastrophe was caused by the fall of the

beams and flooring upon those who were endeavoring to rescue the sufferers by the former accident. These timbers were not secured in accordance with the requirements of the fire laws in force when they were inserted in the building. The whole building was, in our opinion, a complete death-trap, and could scarcely have been more insecure and dangerous had it been constructed for the express pur-pesse of sacrificing human life. It was, moreover, decep-tive in its appearance, and on that account doubly danger-ous in case of fire.

We find, further, that the parties responsible for the perilors condition of the building are, first: the architect, Charles H. Mountain, who drew the plans and specifications, and superintended the work; second, the mason, N. B. Frost, who did the masen-work, and inserted the icon girder in the rear wall; third, the carpenter, C. J. Ketchum, who put the timbers in; fourth, the lessees, Job Taber and James Bagley, for whom the alterations were

We believe that the fire was caused by incendiaries, and that they entered on the roof for the purpose of plander, having obtained access thereto from the roof of an adjoin-

We entirely exenerate W. T. Jennings & Co. from al blame in relation to the insecurity of the building and the

origin of the fire.

JOHN N. GENIN.
GEO. HOLDERTON.
WM. M. COOKE.
PETER F. BUTLER.
JOHN A. PARISE.
ALLEN A. BURNS.

ALLEN A. BURNS.

ALLEN A. BURNS.

ALLEN A. BURNS.

BAAG. L. SELVAS. Having rendered our verdict on the facts of the case, a

far as they bear specifically on this calamity, it may be three they bear specifically on this calamity, it may be thought, perhaps, that our duty has ended. We think otherwise. The sacrifice of human life in this City, consequent in part upon the want of laws adequate to its proper protection, and in part resulting from the non-enforcement laws new existing, has of late years been awful. The evil appears to increase. The apathy of our civil authoritics, legislative, judicial and executive, has passed into a proverb; and so many glaring instances of it have come under our observation, during the late investigation, that we feel bound, as conscientious men and good citizens, to place on record the general conclusions at which we have arrived during the progress of the testimeny. In so doing it is not our wish to impugn the motives or unnecessarily censure the acts of public bodies, or of individuals in autherity, but to show that the practical working of our municipal system, so far as it relates to the protection of life and property, is loose, inefficient, and altogether inadequate to afford that security to the community which they have a rigt to expect, and which they pay millions per annum in taxes to obtain.

It appears from the statements of credible witnesses subpensed on this inquest, that there are numbers of buildings in this City as insecure as was the miserable shell, No.

For several years past, hundreds of these death-traps have been annually transmitted through the regular

ments have been treated as more reatters of form, have been ordered on file, and there the affair has ended. Tas | Gotham. Pire Wardens may have performed their daty as well as could be expected, considering the small ress of their number, and the time they have devoted to the impection of buildings; but as there is no law rendering it obligatory

The facts have not even been published in the public prints, and our citizens have been president to pursue their daily avocations among deceptive buildings liable at any eduction from these premises is, that such an extension of the power of the Fire Wardens as will cuable the n to compel the removal of dangerous buildings, or a law which shall oblige the sworn guardians of the City to act promptly upon their reports, is absolutely necessary as a means of guarding against the dangerous alterations of buildings. We would reconneed an amendment of the fire laws, restraining the owners and lessees from making alteration proper authorities, and rendering it the duty of the latter to see that the conditions of such permits are faithfully obved. Again, it seems to be established that twelve Fire Wardens, even if they should devote their whole time to the task, (which for \$500 per annum, the present salary, is not to be expected,) could not properly perform the duty assigned to them. Competent witnesses have testified that builders or masons are the persons best qualified to judge of the security or non-security of buildings, and this appears to be consistent with reason and common sense. From the statements made on this branch of the Wardens should be at least doubled, their whole time devoted to the service, and their salaries proportionably increased. We believe that our fellow citizens will not complain of any just expenditure for the better protection of their own lives. It further appears from the evidence of skillful masons that walls of the thickness required by the present fire-laws are unsafe if run up to the hight of six stories, and that those laws contain no restriction whatever as to the hight of buildings. There is no law, except that of gravitation, to pre amendment to the are-laws to meet this difficulty is required. The protection of property in buildings on fire from thicyes is not properly provided for. It has been stated under oath, during the investigation, that small badges bearing the numbers of different fire companies may be purchased by persons unconnected with the Fire Department, and that when exhibited to the Police by the wearers the latter are suffered to pass into barning buildings on the strength afford to this ves for purening their nefarious designs in comparative safety are obvious. The evil, however, does not exist in the badges, which were introduced for a landable purpose, but in the absence of any law restricting their use under severe penalties to any others than members o the badges but the garb of a fireman without being pan-ishable therefor. The department justly jealous of its char-acter for honor and integrity, is desirous of having the assumption of its uniform by outsiders made a misdemeanor by statute, and we trust the expediency of such a last may be pressed upon the next Legislature. The Fire Department does not seem to have received, either from the Legislature of the State or the City Government, the support and assistance to which its important objects and great services entitle it. Like other large bodies, it has ecusionally been infested with unworthy members, who have precured admission into its ranks for objectionable. purposes; but these, the Chief Engineer informs us, have been expelled on their true character becoming known.

We regret to say that in its endeavors to parify itself, the Department has not always been seconded by the authorities. On the centrary, individuals repuliated by the Department for good and sufficient cause have been reinstated by the Common Council. It is not in evidence that this has been done by the present Common Council, but such acts are charged upon their producessors. One of the most seri rious evils connected with the workings of the Fire Department is the alleged impossibility of preventing boys from running with the machines and entering buildings on fire. The members of that body whom we have examined

under eath united in reprehending the practice, and stated that it was against the rules of the Department, but seemed unable to suggest any method by which it could be pre-vented. The evil is unquestionably a great one, and it opens such a wide field of temptation to the vagrant youth of our City as to demand the most serious consideration of the public, and energetic action on the part of the authorities. In this connection we consider it our duty to call the attention of the Police to the impropriety of permitting boys to enter burning buildings. Policemen know, or if

they do not, they should be informed by their superiors, that persons under age cannot legally be members of the Fire Department. Their youthful appearance should be proof positive that they do not belong to the organization. Whetever badge they may have in their hands or on their coats, the badge of boyhood impressed upon their faces should exclude them. As pertinent to the general objects of this investigation. we call the attention of the authorities to the introduction of steam boilers into baildings in various parts of the City and in close proximity to crowded thoroughfares. If competent engineers were in all cases employed to superin-

tend the muchinery, we should not consider it necessary to dwell upon this point; but in cases where steam bollers are under the care of persons who have not been properly educated for their responsible positions, we consider these boilers but little better than masked volcanoes, liable at any time to explode, and produce consequences akin in character and extent to the Hegue-st. calamity. It appears to us that the best safeguard against this class of dangers would be found in a competent Board, empowered to en ine all stationary steam epperatus within the City limits at stated periods, and to pass upon the qualifications of engineers. To this end we recommend the passage of law creating such a Board, and enacting the necessary penalties to give force to its procautionary measures. In view of the more prominent perils to which we have referred, we would suggest the appointment of a competent Committee, whose duty it shall be to draft a new system of

fire laws for the better protection of our clitzens.

The reading of the verdict being finished, a vote of thanks was passed to Mesers. Coleman & Stetsen, proprictors of the Astor House, for their liberality in furnishing free the room occupied by the Corener and Jury for over a week. They refused to receive pay for the room, netwithstanding it was enered. The Jury also complimented Coroner Hilton for the very able manner in which he had discharged his arduous duties on this occasion. The Coroner in turn thanked the Jury for the ability and patience they had exhibited during the investigation; after which they were discharged.

> FIRES. FARE IN THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

Last night about 9 o'clock a fire broke out in the large rame building corner of Thirty-third-st. and Eleventh-av-The firemen of the district were early on the ground, but before they could subdue the flames the building was entirely destroyed, together with a large amount of stock, consisting of patterns, finished work, &c. The loss is roughly estimated at about \$7,000. Insured in the Brooklyn and Firemen's Insurance Companies-\$1,200 each.

FIRE IN THIRTT-SECOND-ST. At 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in Taylor's iren foundry in Thirty-second-st. near the Eleventh-av., which was totally destroyed. It was insured. The loss was

CITY ITEMS.

A WILD WOODS ADVESTURE IN NEW-YORK -- It will recollected that in the accounts furnished of the effects of the hurricane last week, mention was made of the disappearance of two young men, who at the time were on the East River, fishing. It was foured that they were lost; but it seems they were driven upon an island opposite Harlem, where they took shelter in an old shanty, being unable to reach any inhabited location. After some difficulty they managed to strike a light, and comped down for the night. But uninhabited regions have their unpleasant bed-fellows. as well as the old brick rookeries in the city, and they had hardly begun to rest when rats as hig as kittens commenced tasting them, previous to a full usual. Our sleepers, howhave been reported by the Fire Wardens, and their reports ever, declined accommodating him. One was obliged to watch while the other slept, and the next day, through the

decordingly at about 2 delack P. M., on the 18th face, I left in | official channel to the Common Council, without having rain, a walk of several miles brought them to Hall Galacter and the several miles brought them to Hall Galacter and the several miles brought them to Hall Galacter and the several miles brought them to Hall Galacter and the several miles brought them to Hall Galacter and the several miles brought them to Hall Galacter and the several miles brought them to Hall Galacter and the several miles brought them to Hall Galacter and the several miles brought them to Hall Galacter and the several miles brought them to Hall Galacter and the several miles brought them to Hall Galacter and the several miles brought them to Hall Galacter and the several miles brought them to Hall Galacter and the several miles brought them to Hall Galacter and the several miles brought them to Hall Galacter and the several miles brought them to the several miles brought them to the several miles become the several miles because the several miles become the several miles become the several miles become the several miles because t elicited any action on the part of that body. The docu- Ferry, and there home. Such an odventure is weetly the wilds of Nebraska, listend of the neighborhood of

THE HARLES EASTERDAR.-The trains on this road at ren without interruption, on Wednesday, as far as the next station beyond Dover Plains, at which place passengers were transferred by stage coaches three miles beyond, where they again took the cars for Albany. This was the only break upon the road, the remainder of the truck being in use. croned, since the storm, over this road. The express trains have not yet been resumed. Much credit is due to Mr. Elliett, the Superintendent of the road, for his energy in prosecuting the repairs on this read.

HARTYORD AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD.—The Boston Express train reached this City at 5 P. M., on Wednesday, being the first train through on this road. The entire route from New-York to Boston is now in order.

chandler, after having moved into the store, No. 23 Coentes-slip, found, on opening a box which the former tenant had forgotten to remove, a skeleton of a man. The Coroner was notified. The affair created great excitement.

ANOTHER PATENT SAVE SWINDLE .- Martin Cameron, an Albanian, now in this City for the purpose of taking passage to California, was ou Wednesday swindled out of \$150 by a patent safe operator, who induced him to loan that amount on a worthless check for \$650, while the operator made a bet with an accomplice on the contents of a ball in common use among such swindlers and denominated a patent safe.

The swindler was yesterday arrested by officer Swift of the Eighth Ward Police and gave his name as Edwin Howard. The offense having been committed in Brooklyn the prisoner was taken to that city for trial. The prisoner is the same individual who, about two weeks ago, swindled an aged Texan gentleman out of \$500 by the patent safe game. Another of the same fraternity yesterday pleaded gulity to grand larceny in the Court of General Sessions,

NORTHERN DISPARTY—Waverly-place,—The following is the report for April 1254. Whole number stranded, I 983; string is the report for April 1254. Whole number stranded, I 983; string is the base, 565; at the Dispensary, 698; makes, 377; founded, 695; string in Irande 621; born in Irande 621; born in Irande 621; born in Germany, 13; born in other countries, 16; counter or relieved, 921; deld, 5; vaccinated, 91; sett to head only in Irande 62; born in Germany, 13; born in other countries, 16; containing under treatment, 14; total 1,963. Whole mumber (in 1); remaining under treatment, 14; total 1,963. Whole mumber (in recent places pure despensary), 19; least number in any day, 45; average per day, 198.

The red child of the wild when the summer wind blows. Let no such beloved one be snatched forever away The aged and feeble will find ROOT's DAGUERREO-

RICH AND CHEAP SILKS, DRESS GOODS, BAREGE

STATION. USEDELL, PRIRSON & LAKE, No. 471 Broadway. GAS, GAS, GAS (—CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES, f modern and autique designs, will be found at the great manufac-ting dept of Auction, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The tract stock in America.

THE WORLD.—Thousands daily visit the extensive Demorrowyne Establishment at No. 546 Broadway, where can be had the best Likewesses in the most expedition manner. Remember No. 566 Broadway.

Advertisement.]

I wonder ' Who can look at those fine, clear, rick, and durable Daguageroryses taken at No. 516 Broadway and not wender at the perfection? Far better than all others. Go by all means to No. 546.

Go to No. 546 Broadway. DAGUERREOTYPES! PREMIUM DAGGERREOTYPES,

At Nos. 205 and 500 Broadway.
In CLEAR and CLOUDE WEATHER.
BEADY. [Advertisement.] People in search of DAGUERREOTYPES should bear

"UNCLE TOM's CABIN."—The real legitimate and the National Theater To Night.

We would remind the public that COSTAR'S RAT, NOSE, COCKNORCE, BLOSCO, &C., EXTERMINATOR, Is the only of fective and reliable extile that annulistes the above Vermin and Insects. Costan's Wholessle and Retail Exterminator Depot, No. 548 Broackway, N. Y.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge ROSSEVERT.
The trial of Mrs. Clara Hayes, indicted with William Hayes, for the elleged murder, by shooting, of Dr. Lutener,

Mrs. Hayes was brought in, supported by two officers, she had remained at the Irving House, (where Mrs. H. was lodged through the night,) a little before 10. She was still ill, but somewhat apparently improved, and resumed or position of the previous day on the couch or sofa.

her position of the previous day on the couch or sofa.

Miss Shijman recalled—On entering the reception room, may be a supported to the soft of the so

form and overribed.

Witness—Its was a very small pistol: I never saw any
thing of the kind, I don't know how to describe it.

The District-Attorney requested her to describe the pistrials had previously seen in Mr. Hayers hand. Objected to, as
Mrs. Hayers, and not Mr. Hayes, is on trial. The question was nese-I can't describe that pistol any more than the

series, or both on the floor. I do not know, the chair was in about the same position as when I left, it was not turned ovar, it was accurately moved, if any the patoot feeched how shown cosmister too pitod the doctor had. It was a list simile-barrel patod, such at claim but doctor had. It was a list simile-barrel patod, such at claim but capable of firms as times, anoth a food bond, and and by the Batter-Anteries to be fully fooded. I the he doctor manify certical and I found in in he drawer he smally kend it in, max more ingelin one of the small drawers in a sideboard in the conscious remarks of the course for the form of the food of the small drawers have a sideboard in the conscious that they night crust-namination, they thereof, the coursel sugarted that they night crust-namination, unless the blatted Autorney showed drawer thing more than be has will be unnecessary. The Judge thought the crust-namination, the the present he waived, as they thought the crust-namination, unless the District Autorney showed drawer thing more than be has will be unnecessary. The Judge thought it was a matter within the consideration of the District Autorney, who seemed to waive the cross-camination.

Catherine Demposy is young Miss) sworn—I now live in Yestville; I am about the cross-camination.

Catherine Demposy is young Miss) sworn—I now live in their complete with them, about 9 or 19 months before

lines in the retained, not a sorteness on the term of the Coroner.]

Witness—I should not like to say that the note was received by the Coroner.]

Witness—I should not like to say that the note was received her than 114; left our office for Dr. Latener's in three to five minutes after. Coroner families following me; did not true my eye to the clock to see what time if was i, an area it was fully 33 minutes before 12 when I arrived at the doctor's office; I asked Min Shipman while speaking to her she pointed out the drawes in which was the doctor's placin, inter i that here in things with her two or three olimes and getting some facts Mr. Elder came to the door and the chonel him back former Gamble then came in and I communicated to that in relation to a letter, and we started together, and came down to the Chief's office; got there a shout on minutes space if it, then to Nesson 4; then the contract of the door and the chonel him has charter of Liberty at, looked at my watch, and found to blue in relation to a letter, and we started together, and came down to the thirty of the contract of the drawes of the door and the chonel him has the contract of Liberty at, looked at my watch, and found in this in that it was I o'clock. I was in a hurry to get off in that o'clock train; stopped ten minutes at the startion-bines; there are the startion of the interest of the contract of the contrac

his testimory here become that.

By District-Attorney—The paper here shown I received that morning from Miss Shigman; it was after I had got the doctor's plottol, or simultaneously.

The charges of the large pistol, which had been drawn in Court, were large presented by the District Attorney, and piscod to care of Mr. Barnial!

Edward B. Graham sworm—Am a public officer in Twelffth Ward, know the house of Mr. Hayes; there is a close board fonce round it; whited the premies when this case was before the Grand Jury—shout February 35; I did so for the purpose—[Objected to, as being more than six weeks after the occurrence, and if a bull was found in the force if may have been designedly placed there-siloseed, although the Court considered it weak evidence, I examined the rear lence, inside, and discovered two builted holes; in one the ball had penetrated through sust through the fonce, in the other the ball had ledded, and I cut it out and brought to to town, and gave it to the District Attorney, at the Grand Jury room; it was an best does he said because the ball; the ball shown is the same. It was a very small hall, and fifted the small pished. I ordinally arrested Mr. Hayes, just going into her to hose, and consider the Gity with her next morning in the quarter before 9 train; first effort arresting her took her to the Station-House, and consider of the property of the course of the second position of the day would lead to the property of the course of the second position of the day would be the control of the course of the day with the control of the day with the course and changed our dress.

The District Attorney and the coursel for defense tright.

The District-Attorney said the counsel for defense might cross-examine the witness. They wished to know if the District-Attorney saids delta de know if the District-Attorney saids delta de to know if the District-Attorney saids delta de to connect it with the small pittels. This was objected to, as Mrs. Hayes had never been identified with the pittel and the winness who housed Mr. Hayes for a pittel of the yard clid not know whether the pittel was desided, or that he first toward the fonce—at my rate it cought not to be stress a pittel of the yard clid not know whether the pittel was leaded, or that he first toward the fonce—at my rate it cought not to be stress a large, in rapid, said the Court had no dispection to crowd the case against the presence, and first haves to take the lift of Dr. L. The Judge, in rapid, said the Court had no dispection to crowd the case against the presence whether the pittel found in the room of Dr. Lateser, when he was in the first the presence when he was a same as that which had been to the house of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes? The Judge thought that the present evidence are readed to the life of the same as that which had been to the house of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes? The Judge thought that the present evidence are readed in my he words; by estimate the whele trial is a trial of discussionances. The testimony with as a part, testified Dr. Cross examined—There was no person with me when I took the tall from the fence; I did so in short three misutes, with a mallot and gatage chisel; it is a common beard fence round Mr. Hayed and some chisel; it is a common beard fence round Mr. Hayed and some chisel; it is a common beard fence round Mr. Hayed and some chisel; it is a common beard fence round Mr. Hayed and some chisel; it is a common beard fence round Mr. Hayed and some chisel; it is a common beard fence round Mr. Hayed insise; a person might early supposed to the misutes, who has had been made by a Blatt would state that the mass through had been made by a ball or something delta the of the lo

The Court then adjourned to this forenoon, Mrs. Hayes,

who had been reclining on the couch throughout the day. quite III, being returned, in care of Officers Lett and Knight, to the apartment granted for her at the Irving House. Mr. Hayes, who is in Court beside the counsel during the trial, was remanded, as usual, to Centre at.